- Search History will be lost after eight hours of inactivity.
- Search numbers may not be continuous; all searches are represented.
- To save search indefinitely, click query # and select Save in My NCBI.
- To combine searches use #search, e.g., #2 AND #3 or click query # for more options.

Search	Most Recent Queries	Time	Result
#6	Search **(gp140) and (infection) AND (hiv) AND ("CCR5" [TIAB] OR "CCR-5" [TIAB] OR "CCR 5" [TIAB] OR "C-C chemokine receptor type 5" [TIAB] OR "CCCKR5" [TIAB] OR "CCCKR-5" [TIAB] OR "CCCKR 5" [TIAB] OR "C-C CKR-5" [TIAB] OR "CC-CKR-5" [TIAB] OR "CCR-5" [TIAB] OR "CD195" [TIAB] OR "CD-195" [TIAB] OR "CD 195" [TIAB] OR "CD195 antigen" [TIAB] OR "CHEMR13" [TIAB] OR "CHEMR-13" [TIAB] OR "CHEMR 13" [TIAB] OR "CKR5" [TIAB] OR "CKR-5" [TIAB] OR "CKR 5" [TIAB] OR "CKR-5" [TIAB] OR "CMKBR5" [TIAB] OR "CMKBR-5" [TIAB] OR "CMKBR 5" [TIAB] OR "HIV-1 fusion coreceptor" [TIAB])**	13:22:23	9
#5	Search **(gp120) and (infection) AND (hiv) AND ("CCR5" [TIAB] OR "CCR-5" [TIAB] OR "CCR 5" [TIAB] OR "C-C chemokine receptor type 5" [TIAB] OR "CCCKR5" [TIAB] OR "CCCKR-5" [TIAB] OR "CCCKR 5" [TIAB] OR "C-C CKR-5" [TIAB] OR "CC-CKR-5" [TIAB] OR "CCR-5" [TIAB] OR "CD195" [TIAB] OR "CD-195" [TIAB] OR "CD 195" [TIAB] OR "CD195 antigen" [TIAB] OR "CHEMR13" [TIAB] OR "CHEMR-13" [TIAB] OR "CHEMR 13" [TIAB] OR "CKR5" [TIAB] OR "CKR-5" [TIAB] OR "CKR 5" [TIAB] OR "CKR-5" [TIAB] OR "CMKBR5" [TIAB] OR "CMKBR-5" [TIAB] OR "CMKBR 5" [TIAB] OR "HIV-1 fusion coreceptor" [TIAB])**	13:22:13	294
#4	Search **(p24) and (infection) AND (hiv) AND ("CCR5" [TIAB] OR "CCR-5" [TIAB] OR "CCR 5" [TIAB] OR "C-C chemokine receptor type 5" [TIAB] OR "CCCKR5" [TIAB] OR "CCCKR-5" [TIAB] OR "CCCKR 5" [TIAB] OR "C-C CKR-**	13:21:58	112

	5" [TIAB] OR "CC-CKR-5" [TIAB] OR "CCR-5" [TIAB] OR "CD195" [TIAB] OR "CD-195" [TIAB] OR "CD 195" [TIAB] OR "CD195 antigen" [TIAB] OR "CHEMR13" [TIAB] OR "CHEMR-13" [TIAB] OR "CHEMR 13" [TIAB] OR "CKR5" [TIAB] OR "CKR-5" [TIAB] OR "CKR 5" [TIAB] OR "CKR-5" [TIAB] OR "CMKBR5" [TIAB] OR "CMKBR-5" [TIAB] OR "CMKBR 5" [TIAB] OR "HIV-1 fusion coreceptor" [TIAB])		
#3	Search **(infection) AND (hiv) AND ("CCR5" [TIAB] OR "CCR-5" [TIAB] OR "CCR 5" [TIAB] OR "C-C chemokine receptor type 5" [TIAB] OR "CCCKR5" [TIAB] OR "CCCKR-5" [TIAB] OR "CCCKR 5" [TIAB] OR "C-C CKR-5" [TIAB] OR "CC-CKR-5" [TIAB] OR "CCR-5" [TIAB] OR "CD195" [TIAB] OR "CD-195" [TIAB] OR "CD 195" [TIAB] OR "CD195 antigen" [TIAB] OR "CHEMR13" [TIAB] OR "CHEMR-13" [TIAB] OR "CHEMR 13" [TIAB] OR "CKR5" [TIAB] OR "CKR-5" [TIAB] OR "CKR 5" [TIAB] OR "CKR-5" [TIAB] OR "CMKBR5" [TIAB] OR "CMKBR-5" [TIAB] OR "CMKBR 5" [TIAB] OR "HIV-1 fusion coreceptor" [TIAB])**	13:21:24	1557
#2	Search **(hiv) AND ("CCR5" [TIAB] OR "CCR-5" [TIAB] OR "CCR 5" [TIAB] OR "C-C chemokine receptor type 5" [TIAB] OR "CCCKR5" [TIAB] OR "CCCKR-5" [TIAB] OR "CCCKR 5" [TIAB] OR "C-C CKR-5" [TIAB] OR "CC-CKR-5" [TIAB] OR "CCR-5" [TIAB] OR "CD195" [TIAB] OR "CD-195" [TIAB] OR "CD 195" [TIAB] OR "CD195 antigen" [TIAB] OR "CHEMR13" [TIAB] OR "CHEMR-13" [TIAB] OR "CHEMR 13" [TIAB] OR "CKR5" [TIAB] OR "CKR-5" [TIAB] OR "CKR 5" [TIAB] OR "CKR-5" [TIAB] OR "CMKBR5" [TIAB] OR "CMKBR-5" [TIAB] OR "CMKBR 5" [TIAB] OR "HIV-1 fusion coreceptor" [TIAB])**	13:20:28	2370
#1	Search **(glaucoma) AND ("NR3C1" [TIAB] OR "NR-3-C-1" [TIAB] OR "NR 3 C 1" [TIAB] OR "GCCR" [TIAB] OR "GCCR" [TIAB] OR "GCR" [TIAB] OR "GCR" [TIAB] OR "Glucocorticoid receptor" [TIAB] OR "GR" [TIAB] OR "GR" [TIAB] OR "GRL" [TIAB] OR "GRL" [TIAB])**	07:43:37	22

Clear History

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Symbol	Name	Synonyms	Organism
CCR5	chemokine (C-C motif) receptor 5	C-C chemokine receptor type 5, CCCKR5, CC-CKR-5, C-C CKR-5, CCR-5, CD195, CD195 antigen, CHEMR13, CKR5, CKR-5, CMKBR5, HIV-1 fusion coreceptor	Homo sapiens

UniProt	P51681, O14708, O14699
IntAct	P51681
PDB Structure	1NE0, 1OPN
OMIM	601373
NCBI Gene	1234
NCBI RefSeq	NP_000570
NCBI RefSeq	NM_000579
NCBI UniGene	1234
NCBI Accession	CAA62796, BC038398

Homologues of CCR5 ... new

Interaction information for this gene ...

Enhanced PubMed/Google query ... new

The enhanced **macrophage** tropism correlated with reduced sensitivity to inhibition by Q4120, a CD4-specific antibody, but not with sensitivity to the **CCR5** inhibitor, TAK779.

To modulate migration, human **macrophages** were incubated in the presence of aminooxypentane-regulated on activation, normal, T-cell expressed, and secreted (AOP-RANTES), a potent antagonist of **CCR5**.

Prototype HIV-1 isolates from the CNS are **macrophage** (M)-tropic, non-syncytia-inducing (NSI), and use **CCR5** for entry (R5 strains), but whether syncytia-inducing (SI) CXCR4-using X4 strains might play a role in macrophage/microglia infection and neuronal injury is unknown.

The small-molecule **CCR5** antagonist SCH-C (SCH 351125) was tested for its ability to inhibit HIV-1 replication in peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs), **cord blood** mononuclear cells, immature **dendritic cells** (DCs), and **macrophages**.

G protein-dependent **CCR5** signaling is not required for efficient infection of primary T lymphocytes and **macrophages** by R5 human immunodeficiency virus type 1 isolates.

Targeting **CCR5** with siRNAs: using recombinant SV40-derived vectors to protect **macrophages** and **microglia** from R5-tropic HIV.

To understand host mechanisms that affect human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) pathogenesis by modulating expression of coreceptors, cytokine regulation of **CC chemokine receptor 5** (**CCR5**) and CD4 expression on **monocytes**, monocyte-derived **macrophages** (MDMs), and **microglia** was investigated.

Hemofiltrate CC chemokine 1[9-74] causes effective internalization of **CCR5** and is a potent inhibitor of R5-tropic human immunodeficiency virus type 1 strains in primary **T cells** and **macrophages**.

In the present study we demonstrate that HCC-1[9-74] interacts with the second external loop of **CCR5** and inhibits replication of CCR5-tropic HIV-1 strains in both primary **T cells** and monocyte-derived **macrophages**.

CCR5 surface expression was absent on **T lymphocytes** and **macrophages**.

Human **cytomegalovirus infection** reduces surface **CCR5** expression in human microglial cells, **astrocytes** and monocyte-derived **macrophages**.

Such binding was dependent on cell surface **glycosaminoglycans** (GAGs) since it was reduced when **macrophages** or **HeLa cells** expressing or not **CCR5** were first treated with GAG-specific enzymes.

CONCLUSION: **Opiates** enhance HIV R5 strain infection of **macrophages** through the downregulation

of beta-chemokine production and upregulation of **CCR5 receptor [?]** ✩ expression and may have an important role in HIV immunopathogenesis.

Coreceptor use in transfected cells generally predicted use in primary **macrophages**, although for some Envs **macrophages** may be a more sensitive indicator of **CCR5** ✩ use than transfected **cell lines**.

Macrophages infiltrating the tissue in chronic **pancreatitis** express the chemokine **receptor CCR5 [?]** ✩.

Expression of **CCR5** ✩ is increased in human monocyte-derived **macrophages** and **alveolar macrophages** in the course of in vivo and in vitro Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection.

Because infection of **macrophages** and microglial cells by NSI HIV-1 is considered to be instrumental for the development of **AIDS dementia complex** (ADC), we studied whether the **CCR5** ✩ Delta32 heterozygous genotype correlated with a reduced frequency of ADC.

CCR5 ✩- and CXCR4-positive **macrophages** and **microglia** were detected in inflammatory lesions in the **brain** of children with severe HIVE.

Prostaglandin E2 induces resistance to human immunodeficiency virus-1 infection in monocyte-derived **macrophages**: downregulation of **CCR5** ✩ expression by cyclic adenosine monophosphate.

Alanine substitutions of polar and nonpolar residues in the amino-terminal domain of **CCR5** ✩ differently impair entry of **macrophage**- and dualtropic isolates of human immunodeficiency virus type 1.

Recent discovery of co-receptor, chemokine receptor (**CCR5** ✩) which is expressed in **macrophages**, may give a clue to understand the mechanism of **HIV encephalopathy** more precisely.

FTY-induced **lymphopenia** preferentially affects CD62L+ and **CCR5** ✩- **T-lymphocyte** subpopulations.

CONCLUSIONS: Our data suggest an involvement of **CCR5** ✩ in **T-cell** accumulation in the inflamed central nervous system.

Novel reporter **T-cell** line highly susceptible to both **CCR5** ✩- and CXCR4-using human immunodeficiency virus type 1 and its application to drug susceptibility tests.

To establish a simple and rapid assay system for the monitoring of R5 HIV-1 replication and drug susceptibility, we have established a novel reporter **T-cell** line, MOCHA (which represents MOLT-4 cells stably expressing **CCR5** ✩ and carrying the HIV-1 long terminal repeat-driven secretory alkaline phosphatase).

Please note that more sentences are to come in a few seconds ...
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Symbol	Name	Synonym/ DB-reference	Organism
[redacted]		**Life cycles of successful g**	
CCR5	chemokine (C-C motif) receptor 5		Homo sapiens